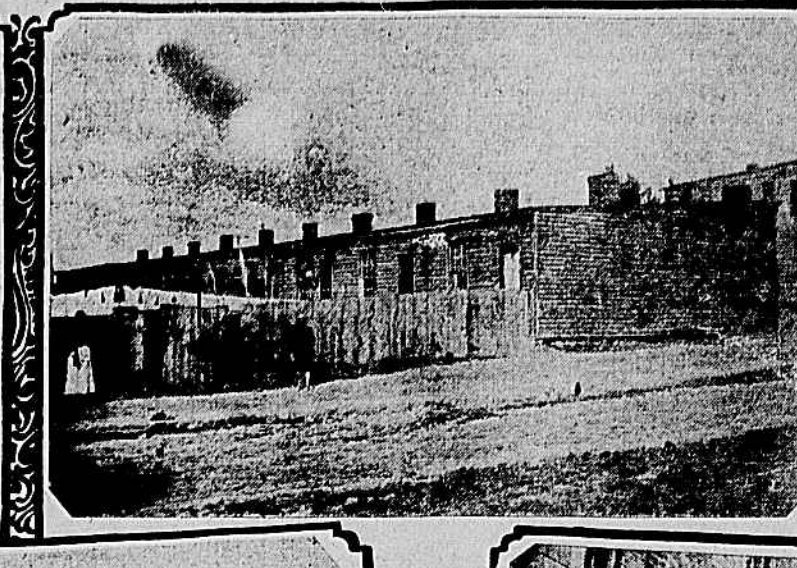


Group of Scenes Showing Congested Conditions in Richmond



NEGRO SHANTIES
IN OUT-SKIRTS OF CITY
(WEST MARSHALL & ALLEN AVE'S)
TWO BLOCKS FROM FASHIONABLE
RESIDENTIAL SECTION



MOORE ST. A TYPICAL NEGRO SETTLEMENT
HARTSHORN COLLEGE FOR NEGRO WOMEN
IN THE DISTANCE.



TENEMENTS OCCUPIED
BY SYRIANS & ITALIANS
EAST MAIN AND 19TH STS.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IS GREAT PROBLEM OF AGE

(Continued From First Page.)

amplifies that we have always felt it was better to give than receive."

Referring to the fact that we are to-day a united people, the Governor said:

Sectionalism No More.

"Standing here in the Capital of the Confederacy, I can say, speaking for the entire South, that the passions and prejudices engendered by that fierce conflict of war have subsided, and the frightful nightmare of sectional hate has disappeared in the glorious dawn of a re-united country.

"There is now no North, no South, no East, no West in terms of division and dissension, but they stand united as four great pillars, sustaining the superstructure of the most splendid government in the world's history. I want to assure you, delegates, from whatever State or section you may come, that you are welcome in a city and State whose hearts pulsate with national patriotism and love.

"I wish to assure you that as Governor of Virginia, and as such, speaking for her people, that I am in thorough accord with the noble purposes which animate this conference. Oh, that the rich of the world felt fully the weight of their responsibility and the vastness of their opportunity. How paraded, undisturbed and selfish is the average life of many of the rich. It is inconceivable to think that the spirit of man can be satisfied by accumulating millions, not to be used for noble and lofty purposes, but to be either hoarded or consumed in frivolous and fashionable display.

Deplores Dazzling Life.

"It seems strange that so many of the rich should prefer the incense of praise derived from the cringing sycophants who share their bounty and pleasures and not the loving words of gratitude bestowed by the poor and unfortunate, relieved. It seems strange that so many should leave magnificent palaces and furnishings as a monument to their egotistic selfishness instead of hospitals, schools and colleges as an eternal monument to their unselfishness and devotion to humanity. When all the rich of his generation, who spent their lives in luxurious enjoyment and selfish delights are forgotten, George Peabody will be remembered during the coming centuries for his magnanimity and unselfish generosity. No estimate can be made of the amelioration that would result to humanity if the rich could be taught that their vast wealth was a trust to be administered, and not an acquisition to be used for selfish ends and purposes.

How to Solve Problem.

"The new problem confronting the world is a just distribution of the vast wealth now produced. In private charity, in the halls of legislation, in the platforms of parties this question will be the one which most disturbs the conflicts of the future will centre in church and in State this will be the pressing problem of the age. The scale of justice and legislation must be adjusted so that the few and the many cannot despoil the many. It must also be adjusted so that the lazy and improvident and reckless cannot plunder the savings of the frugal and industrious. The only alliance between predatory capitalism and government must be severed, and government be administered fairly and justly for the benefit of the many and not the enrichment of the few. While government cannot create wealth, it is the most potent of all factors in its distribution when created.

"An honest and good government is a government which gives to each the fruits of his own toil and lets the wealth remain in the pockets of those who produced it. Dishonest government is a government which takes from the many, who produce wealth, and gives it to the favored few. Special favors must be destroyed and government must shed its blessings and benefits equally to all.

"Those who in the past have accumulated vast fortunes by governmental favors and benefits must be restrained when the door of opportunity once again is opened to those whom it is now closed under present industrial conditions. Private monopoly must disappear and equal opportunity to all must come. The time must come again in America when every enterprise and worthy toiler must be given an opportunity to make his fortune and have an equal chance in life. We want in America no industrial slavery, worse than feudal times, when thousands must have their fortunes and lives dependent upon selfish industrial kings."

Hopeful of the Future.

Governor Swanson spoke hopefully of the future. "As touching the hearts of men, and bringing everywhere better ideals of both private and public life. Hands stained with ill-gotten gains are seeking to make restitution,

The time will come when fortunes obtained by unworthy methods will bring the stamp of dishonor to the possessors of them and the wealthy will prefer a clean conscience and the love of mankind to ill-gotten gains. The time will come when the rich will be estimated and honorably rated, not by their bank accounts, but by their generous benefactions."

The Governor referred at length to the efforts of the government to provide for humanity. He showed what Virginia had done, what other States had done, and how the moral tone had been uplifted.

An Appeal to Manhood.

"Never before in the history of the world," he said, "has there been so much work for willing hands and brave hearts. The clock of opportunity strikes to every man and woman the hour of their work and responsibility. Let each one of us align ourselves with the great moral forces of the world which are working earnestly and continuously for the uplifting of mankind. Let us listen to the bugle call to battle and duty rather than to the dinner gong inviting to feast and revelry. Let us cease being mere listless critics of public men and public affairs, and become active workers, and willing to undergo all physical discomforts and privations incident to the turmoil and strife of public life. Let us prefer brave, honest Catos, pointing out vices and corruption and striving to reform them, rather than mere eloquent Ciceros, gazing over vice and evil in order to please and attract.

"Let us strive to teach the world once more to put intellectual wealth over material wealth, and place character above cash. Let us judge again not by dazzling plumage, but by solid worth.

"Let us teach womanhood to prefer the companionship of men of noble soul, bent on lofty purposes, rather than those whose sole attraction consists with their ability to furnish the gaudy, tinsel and decorations of wealth. Let our women feel that the brightest jewel that can decorate the brow of woman, surpassing even the brilliance of beauty and wit, is purity. Let us feel again that the greatest crown of glory that can encircle the brow of man is courageous and moral character.

"If our future is built on these principles the coming years will bring to us an unparalleled progress, a distribution of happiness and prosperity unexcelled, and the fair bosom of our country will be dotted with happy homes, where inmates blessed with plenty and surrounded with all the refining influences of education and religion, will give to this government a strength far exceeding any that can ever be derived from forts, navies and armaments.

Loving the Lovely Unloved.

At this point President Mulry picked up the gavel, so to speak, as master of ceremonies. On the part of the visitors he introduced Mr. Mornay Williams, of New York, president of the National Conference on Truant, Backward and Delinquent Children.

"Somebody has declared," Mr. Williams said, "that loving the lovely that are not beloved is one of the greatest and sweetest missions in life. Those of us who have made a study of backward children know what this means. The appeal of ignorance to knowledge, the appeal of wretchedness to power to relieve ought to and does move us. When we have found how we may hand on the growing light from one to another, then our task shall not have been in vain. The meaning of charity to-day is lost in the common handling of life. It does not mean almsgiving. If we read into charity that holier thing—love—if the results of our conference show that we have learned to love those who are afflicted, then your city will have reason to be proud that we met here to discuss problems in which all of us are concerned."

Was Somewhat Mystified.

Coming as he expressed it, after the more eloquent speakers, and mindful

of the three day's hospitality he and his fellow workers had received, President Nathan Bijou, of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, said that he was unable to determine whether he should reach out his hand to welcome the conference or extend it to receive one. "I have reminded President Mulry to beware," he said, "lest this Virginia hospitality should make him a fit subject for a Virginia hospital."

"They have told us to-night that there was a time when paraps from Yellow Tavern to Dixfield were bristling with guns. But in these verdant fields to-day no hostile feet have trod. From all sections we go together in sweet companionship in the war upon poverty, vice and crime. If the conference continues to do what it has in the past we must deal with reality. We must not do as a famous Scotch clergyman has said—a difficulty boldly and pass on—but we must face it until it has been solved or until we have made a fair attempt. We must study the reality and the means of cure. We must not deal in talk and theory, but we must do practical work

to help our unfortunate fellowman."

Responding for the National Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Vice-President Thomas W. Haynes, of Brooklyn, said that he had visited St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry delivered his memorable address. "But when I came here to-night," he added, "and heard the eloquence of your Governor, I thought that Patrick Henry had been resurrected. We have sounded here the tocsin of peace. Organizations of different faiths meet together in an effort to uplift mankind. Although my society is limited in numbers, it distributed last year the sum of \$400,000, at a cost of a fraction more than 1 per cent."

Report of President.

The annual report of President Mulry was then submitted. It was in part as follows:

"Progress is the keynote dominating this year of enlightenment, and on every hand throughout this broad land of liberty, so singularly blessed by Providence, are to be seen evidences marking the rapid and giant strides made in science and industry.

Wearing straw hats and summer clothes, delegates to the annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction came in yesterday to be chilled by a touch of winter air. Just how many of them will be here by to-night is a problem which Secretary Johnson does not attempt to solve. "It is always difficult to do that," he says, "but I am sure that it will be a successful and profitable conference. Some of the leading people of the country engaged in charitable work will read papers and take part in the discussion, and it may surprise you to find the volume of business transacted within the next six or seven days." Practically all the members had reserved hotel accommodations in advance, and they had no difficulty, therefore, in securing comfortable quarters."

Recognized as "the greatest thing in Colorado," Judge Ben B. Lindsay, of the Juvenile Court of Denver, is naturally one of the most interesting figures at the conference. At home he is called the "Kid Judge," a title of which he is proud. Having given many years to the study of youthful offenders it is a part of his nature to observe the gamins he meets on the streets, and although he did not refer to that fact, he found scores of boys in short trousers walking about complacently smoking cigarettes. Some of the politicians in Colorado say he is crazy—a statement which makes him smile. The fact is he is far ahead of the politicians, and while they are after the spoils of the "Kid Judge" has the one ambition of saving boys. And he is saving them. In his work he laid down the principle that the State has a definite right in the life of the child, and under certain conditions a right prior to that of the parents. In Denver this condition is admitted. Almost every urchin in the city knows Judge Lindsay. They regard him kindly, affectionately and without the least fear.

Although his pictures rob him of that distinction, Secretary Johnson's personal appearance is not unlike that of King Edward. The office boy at headquarters remarked yesterday that Mr. Johnson looked like the picture on a certain cigar box, the brand of which was named for the King. Being a native of Great Britain, the secretary has the pleasant manner of English people, with the progressiveness of the true American of the modern type. Being the one paid officer of the conference, he holds on from year to year, and is naturally familiar with all the work. His duties are many and difficult. Soon after coming to this country he became a volunteer worker in the Associated Charities of Cincinnati, subsequently being elected general secretary. He has also served as secretary of the Indiana

State Board of Charities, secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Chicago, and superintendent of the School for Feeble-Minded Boys at Fort Wayne.

One of the interesting conference members is Mrs. M. P. Palmer, superintendent of the Girls' House of Refuge of Philadelphia, who is here with a number of her assistants and four young graduates of Vassar who are beginning a career as social workers. The Philadelphia Home is a great institution. Its value, character and standing are recognized. Members from that city say that much of its success is directly due to the personal effort of the superintendent.

During the afternoon session of the Conference for Truant Boys somebody asked if anything could be done for the girls. An officer of St. Philip's Home, of New York, came to the rescue. "On my own account," he said, "I took a home stenographer class, composed of girls, and brought them to the city, giving the stenographers instructions to stop at a department store and buy a complete outfit for all, including a hat of the latest fashion."

"Get Merry Widows?" asked a man. "No, I did not," was the reply, "because this was done before they came into power. Having given many years, however, that they must not be known as Mary Murphy, but Miss Murphy. Instantly their pride increased and it helped them wonderfully."

"The National Conference of Charities and Correction has been a great leveler. It has done wonders for the cause. Cast your glance over the list of its members and you will have some slight perception of what it has accomplished in the line of unifying and solidifying the efforts of the charity workers. Thirty-five years ago he would have been considered rash indeed who would have ventured to predict a bright future for the National Conference of Charities and Correction then in its infancy. In unity there is strength was the idea, without doubt, uppermost in the minds of those who planned and inaugurated this national conference. Founded primarily with the laudable purpose of bringing together people of all shades of opinions and methods when applied to charity, the National Conference of Charities and Correction is now a glowing tribute to the sagacity of those responsible for the creation of the National Conference of Charities and Correction."

Co-Operation Is Possible.

"Look about you this evening, cast your eyes over this large gathering, made up of representatives of every phase of charitable and correctional work, and you will undoubtedly bear willing testimony that co-operation in charity work is possible, and that a debt of gratitude is due the founders of this grand and good work. They built better than they knew, and their labors have not been in vain."

The line of work it laid out, the objects it had in view, seemed almost impossible of fulfillment. On every side glaring abuses of many institutions, both public and private, were being managed not only with shocking laxity, but tolerated the existence of evil conditions, whose mere recital would be most repulsive.

People apparently were so closely wedded to cramped notions relative to the treatment of the unfortunate that the possibility of meeting

Charities and the Commons, the official newspaper, is represented by Mr. Arthur P. Kellogg, and a number of assistants, one of whom is Miss Lepp, daughter of United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Francis E. Leupp. Mr. Leupp was for many years Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post.

Former President Amos W. Butler, of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and now State Secretary of the Indiana Board of Charities, is not only an authority on defective and delinquent people, but an expert on bird life and lore. He is said to know more about birds in the States of the middle West than any other man in the world to-day. He knows them by sight and sound, he believes that they should be preserved and not destroyed, and he can point out the merits and musical qualities of every songster.

Miss Jane Addams, head resident of Hull House, Chicago, is probably one of the most widely known American social workers. She has been described as Chicago's most useful citizen. She has consistently stood for recreation centres, school gardens, playgrounds, school nurses, school visitors and the medical inspection of school children, all of which have been brought to a high state of development in Chicago. Miss Addams says that when she first went to Chicago, in 1889, the events of the Haymarket were already two years old, but during that time Chicago had apparently gone through the first period of repressive measures. "During the winter of 1889 and 1890," she declares, "the advice and with the active participation of its leading citizens, the city had reached the conclusion that the only cure for acts of anarchy were free speech and an open discussion of the ills of which opponents of the government complained." While the national conference paid a visit to the Henrico county jail yesterday

in behalf of the playground movement here.

A party of ladies, all delegates to the national conference, paid a visit to the Henrico county jail yesterday

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

101-3-5, NO. 17, ST. - TWO FAMILIES ON EACH FLOOR.

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on a common ground to discuss peacefully the subject, appeared absolutely hopeless. In fact, each individual was so bound up in his own ideas, in his own systems, in the working out of his own pet schemes, that it would appear that nothing short of a miracle would ever succeed in persuading him to unite with others and bury self in an effort to arrive at some proper solution of the many vexed problems. In addition, religious prejudices played a large part in making the conditions even more complicated.

Co-Operation Is Possible.

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(Continued on Ninth Page.)

MANY PROBLEMS OF WORKERS DUE TO BAD HOUSING

Congestion figures emphasized by the exhibit in the hall of the Mechanics Institute are based on the density of population per room and per acre. The death rate is compiled in the congested districts according to the number of people occupying a room, as well as according to the number of people to the house or to the acre. With this reduction of the problem to room congestion it is shown by the exhibit that the evils of overcrowding do not wait for a density of 800 per acre, but that room congestion even in more sparsely settled communities is as productive of disease as it is of immorality.

Due to Bad Housing.

The relation, both of charity and of crime and sickness, to congestion is clearly recognized by the group of New York citizens who support the congestion exhibit and who have organized the Association for Improving the Condition of the poor, one of the oldest relief societies in this country.

After more than half a century of experience this organization has gone on records saying: "The necessity for material relief is due largely to bad housing, sickness and uncertain employment, all the evils of which are aggravated by congestion."

A careful investigation made several years ago in Leipzig shows that the death rate in overcrowded rooms was often twice the death rate of adults and four times the death rate of infants, in rooms with a normal number of occupants. Under present standards of overcrowding, the death rate is shown in the exhibit by pictures of the most densely populated block in Manhattan, on the lower East Side, with evidences of overcrowding in Richmond in Jackson Ward, on East Main Street and on Federal Street.

Much Overcrowding.

Such overcrowding exists in every large city, and is aggravated by bad housing conditions. There are no statistics to show how many families there are in Richmond living in one, two or three rooms.

All experienced social workers will recognize the conditions portrayed in the photographs given herewith—conditions so common that but few who have not seen them are likely to be taken to remedy them.

The exhibit is open daily from noon to 7 P. M. It contains over 500 photographs, many of which are colored, with numerous models, charts, diagrams, maps, etc. Besides referring to conditions in New York, Washington, Buffalo, Baltimore and many other progressive places presenting also on the reverse side of the photographs, the exhibit shows housing adopted in American and foreign cities. There is no fee for admission.

CATHOLICS END WEEK

(Continued From Fourth Page.)

une hospitality which we have received in Richmond prompts us spontaneously to tender our heartfelt thanks for the splendid entertainments provided by the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond. To the Ladies' Auxiliary for the delightful reception given us and the sisterly care given the visiting ladies. To Colonel John Murphy for his kind assistance and hospitality. To the press of Richmond for the full reports they have published and the kindness shown by their representatives. Finally, to our brothers of Richmond, who have done all that could be desired, and who have placed the society under lasting obligations.

We unite with the local committee in extending its most sincere thanks to Mr. Charles L. McKee, proprietor of the Bijou Theatre, for his most generous act of kindness in granting the free use of the theatre on the evening of May 3d.

Thanks to the Rev. Edward Mayer, pastor of St. Mary's Church, for so generously giving the free use of the assembly and committee rooms of St. Mary's Hall, and we unite with the local committee in conveying our expressions of deep gratitude for the courtesy extended.

11. We extend to the St. Elizabeth Union, the newly organized ladies' association, the heartiest congratulations and the best wishes for their success, and express the hope that they will be a valuable aid to the society in its work.

Following these resolutions the seventy-fifth anniversary session of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul adjourned, with prayer, led by the spiritual advisor, the Rev. Father McMahon, of New York, who briefly reviewed the work, expressing the view that the session just closed was one of the best the Society of St. Vincent de Paul had ever held in the United States, and urging all the members to go home and put into active life that which they had learned in the conference.